SOME OF THE TRIALS AND DELIGHTS OF CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

A Field of Battle in Which the Prizes Go to the Most Pushing-This Year the Throng That Daily Invades the Department Stores Is Greater Than Ever Before-No Chance in It at All for the Average Man.

Each succeeding year the holiday rush to the blg stores begins earlier and assumes flercer opertions. This year it has beaten all recards of previous holidays, and it has reached ta height this week. Every department store circuter New York has been a field of stile, with the prizes to the most pushing. incidentally it is worthy of remark that the "weaker sex." as applied to women, is or when it comes to shopping.

Not even such a drizzly, dismal day as yes could keep the enthusiastic Christmas indoors. She was out in full force, and sex was pretty well represented numerically, too: for ther, were all the left-over he bought, even for those who had the bulk of their shopping in good season the things that were forgotten on the first grand tour which was intended to clean up the whole list, but which never does. Then there was the charge of the ate brigade, which always waits until just about the last minute and then uses up wice as much time getting half as much done is would have been the case had they started na few days earlier. Finally there are the bargain hunters, who expect to find a few cents knocked off the goods upon the near approach of Christmas. Altogether, the last three or four days before the finale form a period during which the average man will be happie and the average woman calmer and more comertable anywhere else than in the stores.

Hardly had the early morning gripman got fairly awake on his cable car when the advance guard of the shoppers appeared, and the last charge was barely over by midnight, the battle having raged all day with varying tunes Among the early comers there was a goodly proportion of men who stopped in on their way to business to get the few necessary articles wherewith to furnish their friends with realization that Christmas was upon them. Yery easy to deal with is the man of this type. Commonly he is nervously eager to get done with an ordeal which is painful to him, and is therefore ready to be pleased with the first thing shown to him.

"Is that the style?" he asks. "Sure that's up to date are you? I don't know anything about the blame things. Meant to get some body to look after it for me, but I let it go. You understand about it better than I do and if you

Here the salesman or saleswoman oreaks in with renewed assurances of the excellence of the article under discussion and the hurried and harried shopper says;

'All right. That will do, then. Send it up.

the article under discussion and the hurried and harried shopper says:

"All right. That will do, then. Send it up. By the way, what did you say the price was?" Having paid for it, he is more than likely to rush off in the exuberance of his giee at having the thing off his hands without thinking to give the address to which it is to be sent, in consequence of which he returns the next day with wrath in his eye to know why in blazes it hasn't arrived. and the reason being explained retires with an idiotic and painful grin at his own stupidity, and without having demanded the discharge of every clerk in the place who had anything to do with it, as was his firm intention when he first went in.

Yes; the average man is an easy person for the shop people to get along with. The same cannot truthfully be said of the average woman. Fully realizing that the shops were made for her and that therein she reigns supreme, she gives bersell most of the airs which are supposed to be characteristic of reigning sovereigns and proceeds to own the piace so far as in her lies. Bhe begins to arrive about 10 c'clock in the morning in great force and thereafter until 6 c'clock in the evening she is uninterruptedly monarch of all she surveys, and what she doesn't survey isn't worth surveying. To her the shop is a theatre, a horse show, and a social function packed into one, and all without any admission to pay. Of course she burs, buys a great deal, or there wouldn't be any stores left except barrooms and naberdiasheries, but from a masquiling spoint of view she spends about \$100, worth of time and trouble for every coliar of cash or credit resulting in a transfer of goods. Not that the man's point of view makes any difference to her. Except as a dull and distant background where the bills are paid, he is regarded as a superfluous adjunct in shopping.

A few hundred men were scattered through the shops during the busy hours yesterday, and such of them as THE Sux reporter saw in the same way or at the same angle renders it impossible fo

cracked and ripped concean him: There sees sonther one. Dammit, I don't eare. Lamme out and send the bills to the Government."

Probably the worst time of the day yesterday was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour The Sun reporter was in the one of the greatstores which is furthest downtown. He was in there by virtue of having waited his chance for ten minutes at the front door, and, seeing nothing but a seething and struggling mass within, having gone around to the rear, where begained the interior by a headlong dive between several compressed women, who looked as if they would have been glad to murder him, and very likely would have tried if there had been room enough to give their arms free play. In the asise there was a general movement in one direction, and one had the obvious choice of going in that direction or experiencing juggernaut then and there. The invader finally prought up against the end of a counter and found himself stalled there with an unnecessarily plump female occupying a strong strategic position on his left instep. The other foot he lifted just in time to alter the perpendicular of another lady who was settling upon it as a confortable resting place by the wayside, and who hored him with a resentful glare, expressing at the same time her own impression that has an egenteman. Above a tossing sea of female heads there was observable a tall, anguid gentleman in a frock coat and without a bat, who appeared to be connected with the store in some capacity and held out a message of peace and hope somewhat as follows:

Ribbon counter three to the right and even forward. Elevator to the basement for prockery. Men's furnishing way forward on the left. No, ma'am, I haven't seen your Tommy. Inquire at the superintendent soffice for iost children. Give that lady air; she's ainted. Medical attendance, one flight up at the other end of the store. Take the elevator wo flights up for the furniture department. Me man't don't cost a cent to see the store or one was a superior man't one in the sid

sounters to the right, three forward, and turn into the side room."

So he goes on interminably, without pause or confusion until one is filled with suspicion that he doesn't really possess such a wealth of feographical knowledge as he would have one think and that his manifold directions are made up as he goes along and are intended merely to keep the crowd moving. After all, what use are directions when one is at the mery of the crowd? The urbane gentleman is the freek coat might as well be advising his hearers to take the night boat across behring sea, change for the continental train at kamselata, and get off at the third station on the left of the track for the subroidered bath-robe counter. One would have about the same chance of getting there, but the announcer is by no means used. dered bath-robe counter. One have about the same chance of a there, but the announcer is by no discless. He holds out a hope to those herwise might well be hopeless, and by souragements the crowd is kept moving, sire, the motion is of the pace of a without that phenomenon's calm define, but in this instance it resulted in dain lemake relinquishing her claim to loriers ship as that part of his anatomy toot laising into a condition where it he use to himself, and violently assault-seven-deep file of stationary persons a sounter near at hand. It appeared he lady had caught a glimpse of that she had taken so much trouble to find, ere the shoe counter, she shricked chanty. Let me in, I want a pair of lippers with a rosebud embroidered on and the letter H. See was heaved to be a few way beyond there a speaced to be a few way beyond there a speaced to be a few way beyond there a speaced to be a

the way beyond there appeared to be a scurrent setting toward the door. In man stream was a fair young thing on these were the marks of grief and terror. If fair young thing, held fast in the stay part of the mass stretched hands of the here rying: "Mand! Mand! Why you wait for me? Where have you been? didn't you meet me at the stocking or." get within a mile of it." wailed young thing. "Can't you see I'm daway? Eve tried fifty times to blocking counter?" put in the frock-coated

CRUSH IN THE BIG STORES. gentleman. "Five to the right, seven to the

gentleman. "Five to the right, seven to the left."

"Don't tell me where it is." cried the other angrily. "Help me get there. Every time I've started and get part way I've been caught in this rush and dragged back. Oh, do-o-on't shove so."

"And now," said an elderly female person in a caim and penetrating voice to somebody who was presumably in her very immediate neighborhood. "I insist that you shall remove that satchel from the small of my back."

"It ain't my fault," pleaded a small voice.
"There ain't — wan by bringing a satchel to such a place as this?" continued the other in the same calm accents as if she were considering a proposition in mathematics or some entirely impersonal matter. "This is not the year 1800. You are decidedly out of date with such a contrivance as that. You are a perfect troglodyte. Take it out of my back at once!"

"Don't leave that old maid call you out of your name that way," advised a big Irish woman nearty. Troggledite, indeed! I'd like to see any old rack o'bones call it to me. I'd have her eyes out first an'the law of her after." I am not aware that I addressed myself to

I'd have her eyes out first an the law of her after."

I'd am not aware that I addressed myself to Erin's green shores," began the first speaker, when the reverse current of humanity sucked her in and she was swept away from the discussion and the approaching satchel despite her protests. Nobody would need a satchel but a shoplifter anyway," she cried as she departed. "The shop people will do well to keep a sharp watch on you."

Individual differences had very little chance of getting settled in that crowd, or individual preferences of getting satisfied. One mignt go into a store with the intention of buying a book on golf and come out quite satisfied with having succeeded in purchasing a yard of tape.

"The true art of shopping in the holidays," says a young bachelor who is threatening to incorporate his several years of experience in this line in a book of rules of the game. "is to go to the store without any idea of what you are going to buy. Then let the crowd push you until you land at a counter. The natural drift of the crowd will be to the counter which has the things that women most want. Therefore all you have to do is to wait till you get there, buy the best thing in sight and get out.

SOUTH STREET'S FOREST OF GREEN Quarter of a Million Christmas Trees to Delight Young New York.

The odor of balsam trees is wafted up South street, to the discomfiture of less mathetic smells, these days. A forest of trees lies pros trate there, and for a day or so the rich dark green natural to the swamp lands will continue to hide more or less of the muck of city traffic. South street has been gorgeously decorated. Saloons and tradesmen's shops have been wreathed with green spruce and red holly ber ries so that farmer lads among the sailors and longshoremen, as well as among the merchantkind, are reminded of the rabbit-tracked balsam swamps and partridge-haunted spruces in the mountain regions. The Christmas tree trade is at its height five days before Christmas and there is a final splurge on Christmas eve; then the trade is done.

All along the waterfront there are merchants with cords of trees tied up and lying on the sobblestones. One merchant has nearly two acres covered with his trees to the depth of three or four feet. To wander among these trees is to bring memories of the song of the

trees is to bring memories of the song of the chickadee and the thought of the rabbits and hares which once lived under them. The snow still clings to the lower branches, showing that the woods where they were cut are so deep with snow that snowshoes have to be used to get to the wood lots.

Men leave New York, Boston and other Eastern cities for the Adirondacks, New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont about Dec. I to bring the crop of Christmas trees as they stand in the second growth. From 100 to 500 marketable trees are found on an acre—the fewer the better for Santa Claus purposes. The trees purchased, local woodsmen are hired, and with saws instead of axes the men go to the lots, and during the second week of December to the last of the third week the swish of the saw enting into the frozen wood sounds softly in the sir.

The spruce trees are called Abies nigra and the balance Abies balances by the Boston

eating into the Irozen wood sounds softly in the air.

The spruce trees are called Abies nigra and the balsams Abies balsamea by the Boston children when discussing what kind of trees they are going to have. They are called Christmas trees in New York chiefly, although some boys who see the country in summer tell learnedly about the native haunts of the balsam and the black spruce.

The trade in the trees is less this year than it was last. About 150 carloads came from the mountains in 1897. This year only 110 to 115 have come down. A car holds from 2,000 to 2,500 trees, so nbout 250,000 trees have come to Greater New York this season for Santa Clause to unload his back on.

THINK NOW IT WAS A MURDER.

tiste Colin's Death in a Cellar. The authorities concluded yesterday that

John Baptiste Colin, the French peddler found dead Monday morning in the cellar where he lived, at 217 West Twenty-eighth street, was murdered, but they have no clue to the murderer and can suggest no motive for the crime. Coroner's Physician Hamilton Williams, who on Monday was of the opinion that the man had died of some disease and that the wounds on his head and throat might have on the body yesterday. He found that the wound on the throat had nearly severed the head from the body. It had been made, he thought, with a dull knife. The windpipe and arteries were severed and at one spot the knife cut into the spinal column. Some of the mutilations of the skull that he found, he said, were

cut into the spinal column. Some of the mutilitiens of the skull that he found, he said, were ungoubtedly made by rats, but he found bruises and cuts there, too, that he was sure came from blows. From the examination of the body he concluded that a fight or a struggle had preceded the murder.

Capt. Stephenson of the West Thirty-seventh street station had two detectives at the autopsy, and Dr. Williams reported his opinions to them and later to the Captain, who put all his available men on the case at once. Last night they said they had found out nothing new. The last seen of Colin alive was on Sunday morning about 10 clock. He went into the store next door to his cellar to purchase some wood. Some time after this the man who sold the wood says he heard a woman's voice in the cellar.

A woman for whose husband Colin once worked told the police that one day last week Colin told her that he had saved \$120, and he hoped to make the amount \$150 before the new year. He had the money with him and showed it to her. She warned him and her husband warned him also not to show the money to anybody. This suggests the only possible motive for the crime. Nobody, however, would ever suspect Colin of having any amount of money, and if robbery was the money to others. When his body was found, 62 cents in change was found in the boxe.

The police and Coroner Zucca made a careful search of the cellar yesterday. They said it was fruitless.

MARRIED THE CO-RESPONDENT.

Mrs. Cushman Says Cushman Boasted of It When She Asked for Unpaid Alimony. Supreme Court Justice Ward, in Brooklyn, resterday, adjudged George W. Cushman of 1 West 118th street to be in contempt of court for failing to pay \$119 alimony to Lillian Cush man. Mrs. Cushman obtained a decree of absolute divorce in June last from Justice Keogh, sitting in White Plains, also the custody of the children and \$12 a week alimony. She named Jennie Booth as the co-respondent. She avers that since obtaining the decree the defendant has married Jennie Booth, although Justice Keogh's order prohibited his marrying. Cushman, in an affidavit submitted by his counsel, admitted that he and the Booth woman were married in Newark, N. J., last August. He declares that he paid Mrs. Cushman \$12 a week until Aug. 18, and since then had paid her various sums. His four children were returned to him, and he has since had to support them. He alleges that Mrs. Cushman is in his debt.

Mrs. Cushman avers that she called to see Cushman last month to ask him for the allmony in arrears and that he refused to give it to her, and "flaunted the fact in my face that he had married the woman who was the corespondent in our divorce case." Mrs. Cushman says he then said to her: "You had better hustle and go to work." Unless Cushman pays the alimony Justice Ward will issue an order for his arrest. Keogh's order prohibited his marrying. Cush-

Funeral of the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng. Funeral services over the body of the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng were held for the second time forenoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street. The first services were held at the Church of the British Embassy shortly after Church of the British Embassy shortly after his death on Nov. 17 in Paris, where he had lived and engaged in the insurance business since his retirement from the pastorate of Holy Trinity Church, then at Forty-second stream Madison avenue, nearly twenty years ago. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the church, conducted the services yesterday. The interment followed in Woodlawn Cemetery. The church was crowded with old friends of the late Dr. Tyng, among them many of the members of the Union League Club.

the altmony J for his arrest.

N. Y. HOSPITAL OBJECTS. POWERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF

CHARITIES QUESTIONED.

r, Gerry Says the Charter Came from George III. and Confers Bights the Legislature Can't Interfere With-Doubts if the State Constitution Could Affect Them.

There is likely to be an interesting legal contest between the State of New York, as represented by the State Board of Charities and the Attorney-General's office, and the Society of the New York Hospital in this city. The State Board of Charities, after vain requests to the Governors of the hospital society to bring the institution which they direct under the regulations of the board, have requested the Attorney-General to institute proceedings at law to compel the management of the hospital to permit an inspection by the board's representatives of institutions operated by the society, and to make an annual of the society, in conformity with the regulations of the board—that is, on the blanks provided by the board.

Elbridge T. Gerry, one of the Governors of the hospital society and the Chairman of its Law Committee, which includes, besides Mr. Gerry, Joseph H. Choate and Henry W. De Forest, stated yesterday to a reporter of THE Sun what the society's position is.

Mr. Gerry referred to the State Board of Charities as a number of eminent gentlemen throughout the State who devoted themselves

Mr. Gerry referred to the State Board of Charities as a number of eminent gentlemen throughout the State who devoted themselves to the secumulation of a vast quantity of perfectly useless statistics, to be sent around the State and put on file and read by nobody. "Understand me, I would not criticise the State Board," said he, Turther than that."

Mr. Gerry said that the New York Hospital was the oldest hospital in the country, the society having been chartered in 1771 by King George III. Under that charter, antedating the Declaration of Independence, the society had certain rights, duties and privileges which could not be interfered with by legislative enactment. It was a question, he said, whether the Constitution of the State of New York could affect them.

A few years ago a law was passed enabling almost any body of persons who desired to do so to incorporate as a hospital. An amendment provided that the State Board of Charities should have a veto rower, that beople desiring to act under the law should secure the assent of the board. A decision of the Court of Appeals, Mr. Gerry said, had been distorted so that it was made to appear that the court considered as included in the provisions of that, law any corporation doing an act of charity. He held this to be nonsense. He did not believe that the Court of Appeals would sustain that interpretation of its decision. "A cemetery corporation might set aside a part of its tract for the burial or poor people, he said. "That would be a charitable act, but it wouldn't bring the cemetery under the jurisdiction along these lines. As the case shands at present, under Justice, Glegerich's decision, the society is held to be subject to the board cniv as to its feeding and shelter of children. Even that is disputed by the society on the contention that such work is only an incident of the enterprise. That case is now on its way to the Court of Appeals.

"An effort was made recently to bring the Children. Even that is disputed by the society of the New York Hospital to gre

than once.

The Commodore said that the meat of the nutwas to be found in the fact that the hospital society was about to erect some new buildings and that the State Board wanted to be able to prescribe regulations with which the society must comply. The old administration building is to be replaced by a building giving more benefits from nurses quarters and

able to prescribe regulations with which the society must compily. The old administration building is to be replaced by a building giving more hospital room, nurses quarters and an operating room, and other buildings needed are to be put up. The estimable gentlemen throughout the State who make up the State Board, meet once a month, and in the recesses the members residing in any locality were to all intents the board for local purposes. Having authority as representatives of the board, they were treated as such, with the result that what those individuals thought was right or ought to be done regarding institutions under the board's jurisdiction in their particular localities was generally done as at the board's direction. "That's what they want," he said.

Every year the society makes a report to the Legislature, Mr. Gerry said, and he took up the last one, that for 1847, the 127th annual report of the society. "Here is what it says," said he: "The Board of Governors of the Society of the New York Hospital, in conformity with the provisions of its charter, granted by George III. of England, June 13, 1771, present herewith the one hundred and twenty-seventh annual report of the several institutions under their control and management.", "One of the things Mr. Gerry found difficulty in ascribing a reason for was why, the State Board told what it was going to do before doing it. Whenever the society was notified of the proceedings the board is reported to have asked to have instituted the Governors of the society would consider the matter and determine what course to take. what course to take.

PINGREE'S WAR ON BURROWS.

Says the Re-election of the Senator Would

Be a Blot on Michigan's Escutcheon. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20.-Gov. Pingree today made public a formal statement of the

easons why he is opposing the re-election of Julius Cæsar Burrows to the United States Senate. The Governor denies that in opposing Burrows he is endeavoring to usurp the constitutional functions of the legislative department of the State Government or that he is trying to coerce the members of that body into electing a Senator who is not their spontaneous choice, as has been charged by Pingree's

The Governor charges that Burrows's twenty The Governor charges that Burrows's twenty years' service in Congress has been one of inactivity so far as Michigan's interests are concerned. He revamps the old charge that Burrows defeated the Atkinson Railroad Tax Traction bill in the special session of the Legislature last spring and classes him as a foe of equal taxation. He declares the Senator is a friend of monopoly and opposes him also because he is a friend of lobuyists.

The Governor concludes his statement by declaring that the re-election of Senator Burrows would be a blot on the fair escutcheon of Michigan.

Charged with Stealing 890 Worth of Gloves Israel Goldberg, an East Broadway dealer in men's furnishings, who was arrested two days ago on a complaint made by Julius Greenberg, a habordasher of 548 Columbus avenue, charging him with stealing sixty-five pairs of gloves valued at \$90, was held yesterday in \$500 ball by Magistrate Wentworth in Centre Street Court to answer a charge of grand larceny Goldberg's arrest resulted from the fact that Frederick Brown of Paterson, N. J., offered Frederick Brown of Paterson, N. J., offered a special brand of \$1.75 gloves at 98 cents a pair. Complaint at the cut was made to the manufacturer's agent in this city, who bought a pair of the gloves at Brown's place and discovered Greenberg's private mark on them. The agent notified Greenberg, whose store had been robbed some time ago, and the two went to Paterson with Central Office Detective Duley, who secured a search warrant, which was served on Brown. Brown said he had purchased the gloves from Goldberg.

Judgment for \$1,081.89 Against J. Edward Addicks

New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 20.—At the open-ing of the December term of court here last counsel for J. Edward Addicks of Delaware asked for the postponement of a suit in which Mr. Addicks was a defendant on the ground that he was about to be married and could not be present. Justice Collins said that Mr. Addieks should not allow his personal en gagements to interfere with the business o gagements to interfere with the business of the court. The case went to the bottom of the list. It was reached to-day, but Mr. Addicks was not represented. A jury was drawn, and it was shown that Mr. Addicks was formerly President of the Staten Island Terra Cotta and Lumber Company, and had indorsed three promissory notes of the company, payable to Patrick White of Perth Amboy. The notes, with interest, amounted to \$1,051.89. The jury gave a verdict for this amount in favor of Mr. White. doners of Accounts Fire Off Another Report for the Mayor.

The Commissioners of Accounts turned their guns on the asphalt block concerns yesterday. In a long report, which they made to the Mayor concerning this kind of pavegnent, they said they were convinced of the following facts:

"That the manufacture of these blocks is monopoly which is secured (a) by letters patent, (b) by the control of machinery which is patented, and (c) by the control from the Trinidad asphalt monopoly of crude asphalt on terms more favorable than could be secured by any one else.

"To be more explicit in regard to the above statements, we will state that the manufacture and supply of these paving blocks to New York city is exclusively under the control of a concern called the Hastings Pavement Company. licensees of the International Pavement Company of Maryland, which latter company controls the patents on machinery and product, and also controls the contract covering the supply, and, therefore, competition is absolutely impossible, and the city's interests would be as well safeguarded to do away with the aspecifications entirely, and contract for these blocks by means of a letter inviting the Hastings Company to supply the desired quantity at their own price and upon their own terms.

"The extensive use of these blocks during the years 1880-8-7 under the existing conditions seems to us to be a suspicious circumstance, and their desirability as shown by their record in other places would not justify their extensive use in this city, and the fact that they were controlled by a monopoly could have been readily ascertained at any time by the Reform Commissioner of Public Works."

The report then goes on to say that, although the specifications call for from eight to twelve parts of paving cement, a chemical analysis of the blocks laid in several uptown streets show that not enough was used in any of the mixtures. In all these cases save one, the Commissioners say, payment has been withheld, and they suggest that an investigation be made at once by the Commissioner of Highways with reference to the specifications.

The Commissioners also had something to say about the manner in which some of the anest asphalt companies have been doing work for the city. They submit the result of analysis made by their chemist of sheet asphalt and in a number of streets by the Barber, California. Fruin-Bambrick and Sicilian Asphalt companies, which reports state that none of the mixtures examined were made according to specifications. Beensees of the International Pavement Company of Maryland, which latter company con

mixtures examined were made according to specifications.

The Commissioners also made another long report to the Mayor criticising the manner in which coal was purchased during Mayor Strong's term of office by the bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, of which George W. Birdsall was the head, for the pumping stations at Ninety-sixth street, near Ninth avenue, High Bridge and the new high service station at 170th street and Tenth avenue. Mr. Birdsall is now the Chief Engineer of the Water Supply Department. The report says that the contract specifications were not compiled with, that the records were badly kept, and that there was an apparent shortage on Jan. 1, 1898, 673, 432 tons of coal, the value of which was \$15,000. The report concludes by saying that the Finance Department has not taken proper measures to inspect the work of delivering coal.

of delivering coal.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis said last night: "These Commissioners of Accounts are an ignorant and incompetent lot and ought to be abolished when the next Legislalture assembles. In their effort to prove they are earning their salaries they flounder around with their theories and insinuations and accomplish nothing. Why don't they fasten something on somebody? What's the good of making faces? Thousands of tons of coal were nurchased by use during my administration of the Public Works Department, and I venture to assert that no municipality or corporation during the same period got more for its money than I did. I had a weigher who was recommended to me by people of respectability in the trade; but, to make assurance double sure. I had him watched by two detectives, and the extent of their difference as to amount delivered was four wheelbarrow loads. My detectives had each a pocket full of beans, and for every wheelbarrow load of coal wheeled into my bunkers they carried a bean to another pocket and then separately brought their reports to me. Moreover, I got a personal friend, a large coal producer, to loan me the services of his expert who had been in his employment nearly forty years, who examined the coal when delivered, though no one knew he was doing so. All the coal paid for by the taxpayers in my department during my administration was supplied by the lowest bidder, and was up to the standard, and I challenge any man to prove a ton of it was defective in quality, or that a cargo was an ounce short in weight. I repeat that the Legislature ought to abolish this excrescence called the Commissioners of Accounts. They render no public service." f delivering coal. Gen. C. H. T. Collis said last night: "These

PASTOR NOT FORCED OUT.

The Rev. Mr. Bastow Explains Why He Left the Tremont Baptist Church.

The Rev. Jonathan Bastow, paster of the Tremont Baptist Church, 175th street and Washington avenue, was much disturbed by the article in yesterday's Sun which said that he had been forced out of the church by a factional quarrel. He said: "The article is misleading. To begin with,

I am not 69 years old, as was stated, but only am not Ge years old, as was stated, but only
62. Then, again, I have held this pastorate
six years instead of five. There has been no
quarrel, no row, and I was not forced out."

Mr. Bastow admitted that P. N. Gardner, a
real estate man of 741 East 175th street, together with his wife and child, withdrew from
the church a short time ago and established a
Baptist mission at the Masonic Temple, 177th
street and Washington avenue. He said that
ten other members of the church received letters of dismissai at the same time, but that
none of them left because of any dissatisfaction. "Mr. Gardner is a very cranky man."
said Mr. Bastow. "He has had many followings in the church, but they didn't stay with
him long."

In regard to the entertainments held in the
church, the pastor said that one held last winter had not been thoroughly supported by
some members of the congregation. "It was
most decidedly not a minster show, but consisted of tableaux and music. The trouble
with us has been that we have no basement,"
said Mr. Bastow, "and all entertainments had
to be held in the auditorium."

In conclusion Mr. Bastow said that he left the
church with the hearty good will of its members to accept a call from the Murray Street
Baptist Church at Peterboro, Ont., and that he
should take pleasure in returning to meet
with his old congregation in Tremont at any
time. 62. Then, again, I have held this pastorate

The Rev. J. Vanhoogen Declines a Call. HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 20.—The Rev. J. Van-hoogan has decided to decline the call of the Christian Reformed Church of Highland Park, N. J.



What nobler, better ambition can a young What nobler, better ambition can a young couple have than to live loving, helpful lives, and then, in a green old age, look back over a life that has been mutually self-sacrificing, useful and successful? The one great stumbling-block that stands between most married couples and this ideal married career is ill-health. If both husband and wife would take proper care of their health, there would be more hale, hearty and happy old people in the world. If, when a man 'suffers from the little ills of life, he will resort to Dr. Pierce's Golden

hearty and happy old people in the world. If, when a man suffers from the little ills of life, he will resort to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the chances are that he will avoid the big and fatal illnesses. This great medicine gives a man a healthy hunger, facilitates the flow of digestive juices, invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood and builds firm, muscular, healthy flesh tissue.

It is an old saying that women are hard to kill. There is some truth in this, as far as the majority of illnesses are concerned. There is one class of disorders, however, that quickly undermine any woman's general health. No woman can retain her strength who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that make wifehood and motherhood possible. Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription is an unfailing cure for all disorders of this description. It acts directly on the sensitive organs concerned, in a natural, soothing way. It makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It prepares them to bear the burdens of malernity. It is the greatest of nerve tonics. The woman who uses it will bear healthy, happy children, and live to a ripe old age.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. By all medicine dealers.

NEW ATTACK ON ASPHALT PAPERS. | COURT SAW GOWN TRIED ON

JUSTICE M'KEAN DECIDED IT DID NOT FIT MRS. HAMMERSLOUGH resemaker Then Agreed to Accept \$25 and Keep the \$70 Gown-Court's Knowi-edge of the "Fol-de-rols of Feminine

Finery" Surprised the Plaintiff's Lawyer. Miss Louise Baylos, a dressmaker, of 649 Lexington avenue, brought suit in the York-ville Municipal Court yesterday against Mrs. C. B. Hammerslough for \$70, the cost of a black cloth costume. The plaintiff testified that in the latter part of October Mrs. Ham-merslough of 48 West Eighty-fourth street went to her place of business and ordered the ostume. When completed she took it home and two days afterward returned it, saying she had worn it to the theatre, where all her friends greatly admired it, but she had stepped on it coming out of the theatre and she wanted some alterations made in it. Miss Baylos says she altered the dress, but the defendant again sent it back, with a letter stating that the costume was a botch and that she would not re-ceive it. The plaintiff offered to make any necessary alterations and finally demanded payment, but did not receive it.

Mrs. Hammerslough testified that she sent three letters to the dressmaker explaining why she would not take the dress. "The letters were destroyed in my office dur-ing the Home Life building fire, so I cannot produce them," said Lawyer Weil, the plain-

iff's counsel. "I gave the dressmaker three fittings and had to stand up for an hour and a half each time," went on the defendant. "When I wore the dress on the street it was so tight and squeezed me so I almost fell down. The sleeves

were so tight I could not bend my elbow, and

sitting or walking I had to keep my arms straight."
"Was the costume not made according to your instructions?" asked the plaintiff's coun-

"Not exactly," replied the witness. "I ordered the bodice with bolero effect and art

"Not exactly," replied the witness. "I ordered the bodice with bolero effect and art guipure in cream to be cut low and filled in with lace."

"Does the Court understand the testimony?" asked counsel.

"Yes, sir," replied Justice John B, McKean,

"The bodice was arranged perfectly flat," went on the witness.

"Don't you know that that is the fashion this season?" inquired counsel after the dressmaker had whispered to him.

"It was too flat and squeezed like a vise," she rejoined.

"The penalty of fashion," commented the lawyer.

"Not exactly," said the witness. "Fashion says sleeves are decreasing in size, but it doesn't say my sleeves should keep my clow from bending because so small. I didn't like the collar with revers of pale blue velvet dotted with sequins and having battlement squares."

"Does your Honorunderstand the language?" the lawyer asked.

"I do," the Justice answered.

"I do," the Justice answered.

"I objected very much to the tunic, which scarcely extended below the knees," the witness continued.

"A tunic is not a dress, counsellor. It is only an overskirt," explained Justice McKean.

"Oh! Your Honor understands dressmaking much better than I do," rejoined counsel.

"Yes, I know all about polonaises, ruches, hemstitch, cut bias, chiffon, and the other folderols of female finery. I have a wife and daughters and could not escape learning something in the dressmaking business."

Justice McKean said he could not tell whether the costume was a good fit unless he saw it on the defendant, and suggested that she try it on. She objected at first, but finally consented, and went into an ante-room with the dressmaker. The court interpreter guarded the room from intrusion.

After a time the defendant sent out word that the Justice Could visit the room to examine the fit, but no other man should be allowed to enter. Justice McKean remained in the room for several minutes, and whon he returned to the bench announced that he considered the costume a very poor fit. He said the waist was too tight, the trimmin

he didn't like the looks of the seams or the sleeves.

"I have an expert here who can testify that the costume is a very good fit," said plaintiff's counsel, "but he has been excluded from the room and has not had an opportunity to testify. I must protect my client."

The Justice said he was entitled to expert testimony, and added that the only thing to do was for the defendant to go back to the room and put the costume on again. She protested that she could not undergo that ordeal again, and stated that she would give \$25 to the dressmaker and allow her to keep the costume rather than be annoved any further. This was satisfactory, and the case was dismissed."

mastership Contest in Norfolk, Conn. WINSTED, Conn., Dec. 20.-The spirited fight for Postmaster in Norfolk, a town ten miles west of here, which was begun on the day following McKinley's election to the Presidency and has continued ever since, has assumed such perplexing proportions that Congress man E. J. Hill of this district and the Administration are said to be at odds. As a result word has been received in Norfolk that the fignt must be settled there and not in Washington. There are three candidates for the office, J. N. Cowles, a former banker: A. P. Atwood, superintendent of the Ætna Silk Company, and J. J. Curtiss, a merchant. Congressman Hill, it is said, favored Cowles, but the Administration, it is said, did not, owing to the fact that many letters have been received in Washington describing Cowles as having been associated with a Norfolk banking house which was wrecked three years ago. Cowles was placed under \$3,000 bonds, which he defaulted, and his bondsman paid. Atwood was asked on Saturday to withdraw from the contest, but refused, asying that he was in the fight to s.ay. It now looks as if the next Postmaster in Norfolk will be chosen by a vote of the people. The term of the present incumbent, Harry Stevens, expired on last Wednesday. word has been received in Norfolk that the

Missing Broker Hauscom's Safe to Be Opened.

By order of Supreme Court Justice Ward, in Brooklyn, the Long Island Safe Deposit Company will to-day break open a safe in its cusody belonging to John Hanscom, a broker who had offices at 185 Montague street, but who has had omees at 183 anotague street, out who has been missing since April 13, 1895. He had a number of creditors. John J. Martin, who had deposited \$1,260 with Hanseom on margins, instituted an action to recover his money, and on a judgment for \$1,631 Mr. Martin attached the safe. The company declined to open the safe unless so directed by the court. It is be-lieved that the safe does not contain anything of value.

No Relief Yet for Hilds Petersen.

Supreme Court Justice Garretson has denied the application of Henry A. Monfort, counsel for Hilda Petersen, for a certificate of reasona-ble doubt upon which to base an appeal to the Appellate Division to correct the action of Justice Dickey in sending the woman to the Mat-teawan Asylum for Insane Criminals after she had been acquitted of murder by a jury. Mr. Monfort said yesterday that he should endeavor to get the matter before the courts through a writ of habeas corpus.

The Weather.

Unsettled conditions covered all the country east of the Mississippi River yesterday. The storm mov-ing eastward over the lake regions showed no great force, although brisk winds blew near Lakes Erie and Ontario. Bain was falling in about all the States east of the Mississippi. In the lake regions it was partly snow, and in stains and Vermont it was It was warmer by 10° to 20° in all the Atlantic

States and by 6° to 10° in most of the other dis-tricts. Throughout all the country, except northern Montana, the temperature was above freezing point. It is likely to be warmer in this neighborhood to-day; there is no cold weather in sight. It looks like a green Christmas, mild and fair. In this city the day was rainy and foggy; average

humidity 93 per cent.; wind northeasterly, averag velocity eighteen miles an hour; highest tempera-ture 43°, lowest 32°; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30.02, 3 P. M. 29.91, mometer and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the

atreet level is shown in the annexed table:

- Official Sun* GB/ccal1888, 1897, 1898, 1894, 1894, 1894, 1894, 1894
12 M. 45° 22° 43° 9 P. M. 38° 28°
3 P. M. 43° 24° 44° 12 Mid. 88° 50° WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY. For New England and eastern New York, snow or rain; warmer; fresh to brisk easterly winds. For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Dala lowed by clearing; light variable winds.

For western New York, western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, threatening weather with light rain, probably

clearing in the afternoon; fresh southwesterly to westerly winds.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

Twenty-five years ago the American Waltham Watch Company stated that "350,000 Waltham watches are speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people." To-day 8,000,000 Waltham watches are in use throughout the civilized world. Every valuable invention in watch-making has been tested and adopted by this Company during the past forty years. The factory is the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in this or any other country. The artisans are of expert skill and training; the machinery of almost incredible performance. **RESULT: WALTHAM WATCHES** ARE THE MOST ACCURATE TIMEPIECES IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE.

The Company particularly recommends the movement engraved with the trade-mark "RIVERSIDE," as being of high quality and within the means of every one.

For sale by all jewelers.

Headache?TRY VIN MARIANI FOR BODY AND BRAIN Since 1863, Endersed by Medical Faculty

Immediate

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MURDERER'S OLD PALS ARRESTED They Are Charged with Attempted Burglary

Charles Meyer and Jacob Pesbach, said by the police to be former pals of Fred Meyer, who shot and killed Policeman Frederick Smith when caught robbing the Church of the Holy Redeemer, in East Third street, a little over a year ago, were held in \$2,000 bail each in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of bur-Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of burglary. Policemen Van Twistern and Wishman of the Fifth street station arrested them at the butcher shop of Emil Klee, 535 Sixth street. Pesbach was standing in front of the butcher shop and gave a warning whistle when he saw the policemen approach. The policemen found Meyer in the cellar of the place. He had a section of a gassipe in his hand, apparently to use as a club, but he surrendered when Van Twistern showed his revolver. The man's pictures

AT LIBERTY ONLY THREE HOURS. Released on Burglary Charge at 2 o'Clock;

Arrested for Stealing at 5. Charles Smith, 25 years old, who says that his home is in Springfield, Mass., was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of petit lar-

ket Court yesterday on a charge of petit larceny. At the request of Central Office Detectives Chrystal and Kenny he was remanded
until this morning.

The man was arrested on Monday afternoon,
after having been at liberty for three hours
only. During the morning he was on trial in
the General Sessions on a charge of burglary
alleged to have been committed about a month
ago at 91 Fourth avenue. The jury brought
in a verdict of not guilty at 2 o'clock in the
afternoon. At 5 o'clock, the detectives say,
they saw him take a box containing an umbrelia from a delivery wagon standing in the
rear of a Broadway store, and arrested him.

NIPPED COL. INGERSOLL'S WATCH. Thief Took It in the Metropolitan Opera House Corridor on Saturday.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll took his sister-inlaw, Mrs. C. P. Farrell, to the matinee at the law, Mrs. C. P. Farrell, to the matinée at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday. When they reached the street after crowding through the lobby at the close of the opera, Mrs. Farrell noticed that the Colonel's watch chain was dangling from its anchorage in his buttonhole. The Colonel's watch, highly prized as a keepsake, was missing. A good part of the chain was also gone. It had been cut off with nippers. Col. Ingersoil did not make his loss known to the police until yesterday, when he sent word to the West Thirtieth street station. At Col. Ingersoil's Broadway office it was stated that he had gone to Pittsburg upon legal business,

Phillips-Exeter Scholarships for New York

EXETER, N. H., Dec. 20.-At Phillips-Exeter Academy to-day scholarships were awarded to Lyman D. Hall. A. P. Simons, F. M. Scales and J. I. White of New York city; R. D. Kennedy, Stamford, N. Y.; C. W. Kennedy, West Brigh-ton, and H. S. Bigelow, Buffalo.

Sixth National Moves Over to the Astor. The Sixth National Bank has removed from its old quarters at 1282 Broadway to the Astor National Bank building, 20 West Thirty-fourth street. The control of the Sixth National was bought recently by the Astor National, and a consolidation has already practically taken place.

Overcoats.

A Reduction of

\$2 to \$7 each

from former prices, previous to BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

Brokaw Bros.,

Astor Place,

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Philadelphia,

Oregon,

New York, Columbia. Chicago, Newark,

Minneapolis, Portsmouth, Monongahela, Charleston, Detroit, Texas, Machias, Essex, re furnished with

Mason & Hamlin ORGANS,

the most durable and best toned organs in the WAREROOMS:

8 and 5 West 18th St., New York

Prof. Fisher of Yale to Travel for His Health NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 20.-Prof. Irving Fisher, one of Yale's best-known younger prolessors and an American authority on finance. has resigned from his professorship for a yea because of a pulmonary difficulty. He will travel and hopes to be able to return to Yale as the end of his enforced vacation.

% POMMERY &

The conceded superiority of POMMERY in those essentials which establish the delicate quality of Champagne, so highly appreciated by all discriminating judges, makes it a particularly desirable wine for the Holiday Season, either as a gift to friends or at the Yule log dinner * Pommery "Brut" or "Sec" may be had in case lots in quarts or pints

CHAMPAGNE